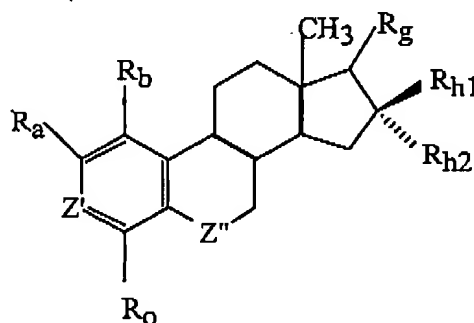


Amendment
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B1
10. (Twice Amended) A method of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering to an endothelial cell an angiogenesis inhibiting amount of a compound of the general formula:



wherein:

a) R_b and R_o are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH₂-OH, -NH₂; or $N(R_6)(R_7)$, wherein R_6 and R_7 are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;

b) R_a is -N₃, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=CH₂, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-R₁, -OC(O)CH₃, -C(O)H, -NH₂, -NMe₂, -NHMe or -O-R-R₁ where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R_1 is -OH, -NH₂, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF₃;

c) Z' is >CH, >COH, or >C-R₂-OH, where R_2 is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

d) >C-R_g is >C(H)-OH;

e) R_{h1} and R_{h2} are independently H, or a straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl with up to 6 carbons that is unsubstituted, or substituted with one or more groups

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selected from a hetero functionality (O-Y, N-Y₂ or S-Y) where Y is independently selected from H, Me or an alkyl chain up to 6 carbons; a halo functionality (F, Cl, Br or I); an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl; or R_{h1} and R_{h2} are independently an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl, provided that both R_{h1} and R_{h2} are not H;

f) Z'' is >CH₂, >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C=N-OR₅, >C(H)-C≡N, or >C(H)-NR₅R₅, wherein each R₅ is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

and wherein all monosubstituted substituents have either an α or β configuration.

11. (Amended) The method of Claim 10, wherein:

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is OCH₃

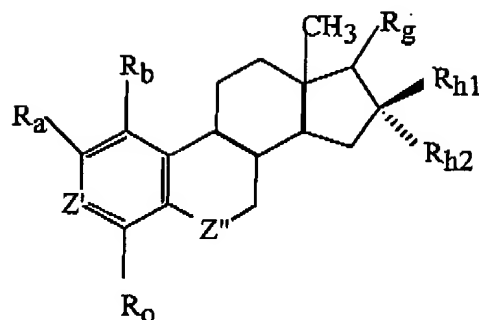
Z' is >C-OH, and

Z'' is >CH₂.

B2

19. (Amended) A method of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering to an endothelial cell an angiogenesis inhibiting amount of a compound of the general formula:

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wherein:

B² Cont

R_a is $-N_3$, $-C\equiv N$, $-C\equiv C-R$, $-CH=CH-R$, $-R-CH=CH_2$, $-C\equiv CH$, $-O-R$, $-R-R_1$, $-OC(O)CH_3$, $-C(O)H$, $-NH_2$, $-NMe_2$, $-NHMe$, or $-O-R-R_1$ where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R_1 is $-OH$, $-NH_2$, $-Cl$, $-Br$, $-I$, $-F$ or CF_3 ; with the proviso that R_a is not OMe ;

R_b and R_0 are H ,

Z' is $>C-OH$,

$>C-R_g$ is $>C(H)OH$,

R_{h1} and R_{h2} are independently H , or a straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl with up to 6 carbons that is unsubstituted, or substituted with one or more groups selected from a hetero functionality ($O-Y$, $N-Y_2$ or $S-Y$) where Y is independently selected from H , Me or an alkyl chain up to 6 carbons; a halo functionality (F , Cl , Br or I); an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl; or R_{h1} and R_{h2} are independently an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl, provided that both R_{h1} and R_{h2} are not H ; and

Z'' is $>CH_2$,